

Unit ATLAS

Use the Unit Atlas to add to your knowledge of South Asia. As you look at the maps and charts, notice geographic patterns and specific details about the region. For example, the chart to the right gives details about the rivers and mountains of South Asia.

After studying the illustrations, graphs, and physical map on these two pages, jot down in your notebook the answers to the following questions.

Making Comparisons

- How much longer is the Nile than each of the three major rivers of South Asia?
- Compare the size and population of South Asia to that of the United States. Which is larger in terms of size? Which is larger in terms of population?
- How do the tallest mountains of South Asia compare to the tallest U.S. mountain?

For updated statistics on South Asia ...



Patterns of Physical Geography

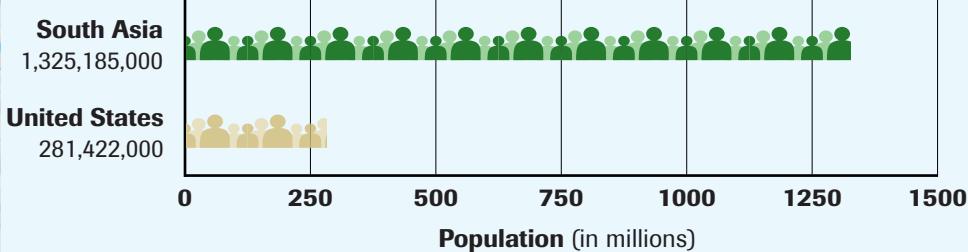
Comparing Data

Landmass

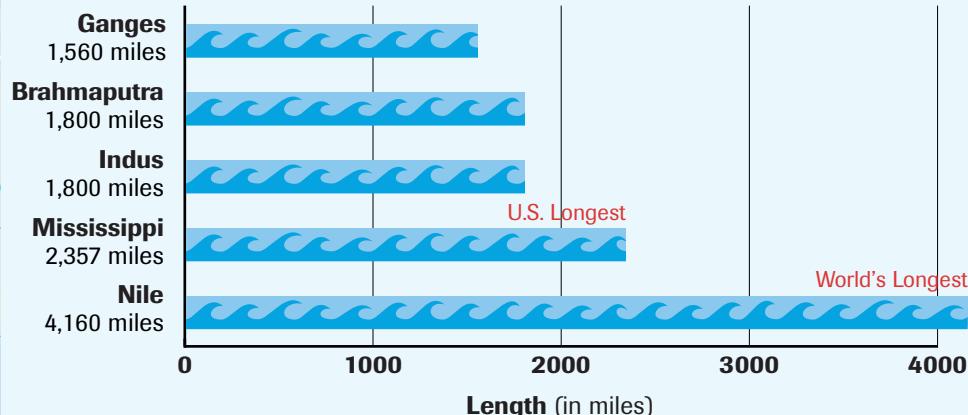
| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| South Asia | |
| | 1,656,401 sq mi |
| Continental United States | |
| | 3,165,630 sq mi |



Population



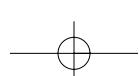
Rivers



Mountains

| | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| World's Tallest Mt. Everest Nepal-China 29,035 feet | U.S. Tallest Mt. McKinley United States 20,320 feet | K2 Pakistan 28,250 feet | Kanchenjunga India-Nepal 28,208 feet | Makalu Nepal-China 27,824 feet |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|

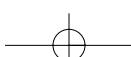




South Asia: Physical



SOUTH ASIA



Unit ATLAS

The first great civilization of South Asia developed along the banks of the Indus River more than 4,000 years ago. Study the historical map of the Indus Valley civilization and the political map of South Asia on these two pages. In your notebook, jot down the answers to these questions.

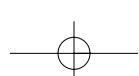
Making Comparisons

1. In which countries of modern South Asia was the Indus Valley civilization located? Which of these countries is the larger country?
2. What might have been some of the reasons for a civilization developing at that location?
3. What modern city or cities are closest to the locations of ancient Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa, Kalibangan, and Lothal? (In some cases, more than one city will be an acceptable answer.)

Patterns of Human Geography

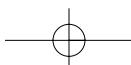
Indus Valley Civilization





South Asia: Political





Unit ATLAS



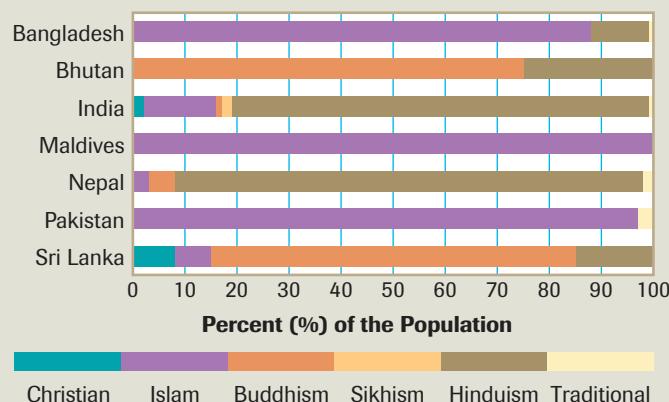
These two pages contain a graph and three thematic maps. The graph shows the religions of South Asia. The maps show other important information about religion, population density, and economics. Study these two pages and then jot down in your notebook the answers to the questions below.

Making Comparisons

- What percentage of the population of Sri Lanka is Hindu, and where are most of the Hindus located? Why might Hindus have settled in Sri Lanka rather than in other areas?
- Which is the most densely populated country of South Asia?
- What is the main economic activity in much of South Asia?

Regional Patterns

South Asia: Religions by Country



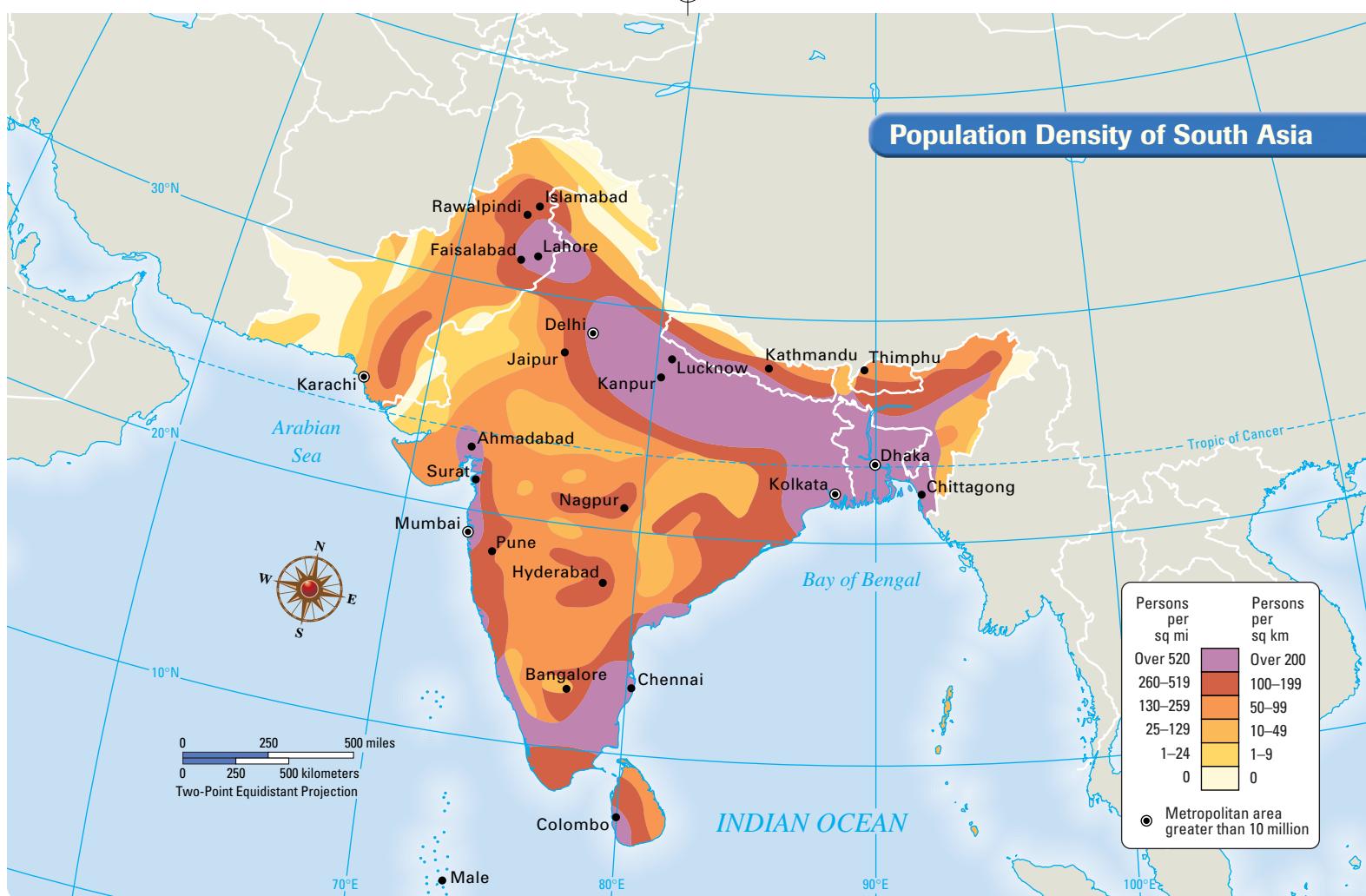
SOURCE: The World Factbook 2000

Religions of South Asia

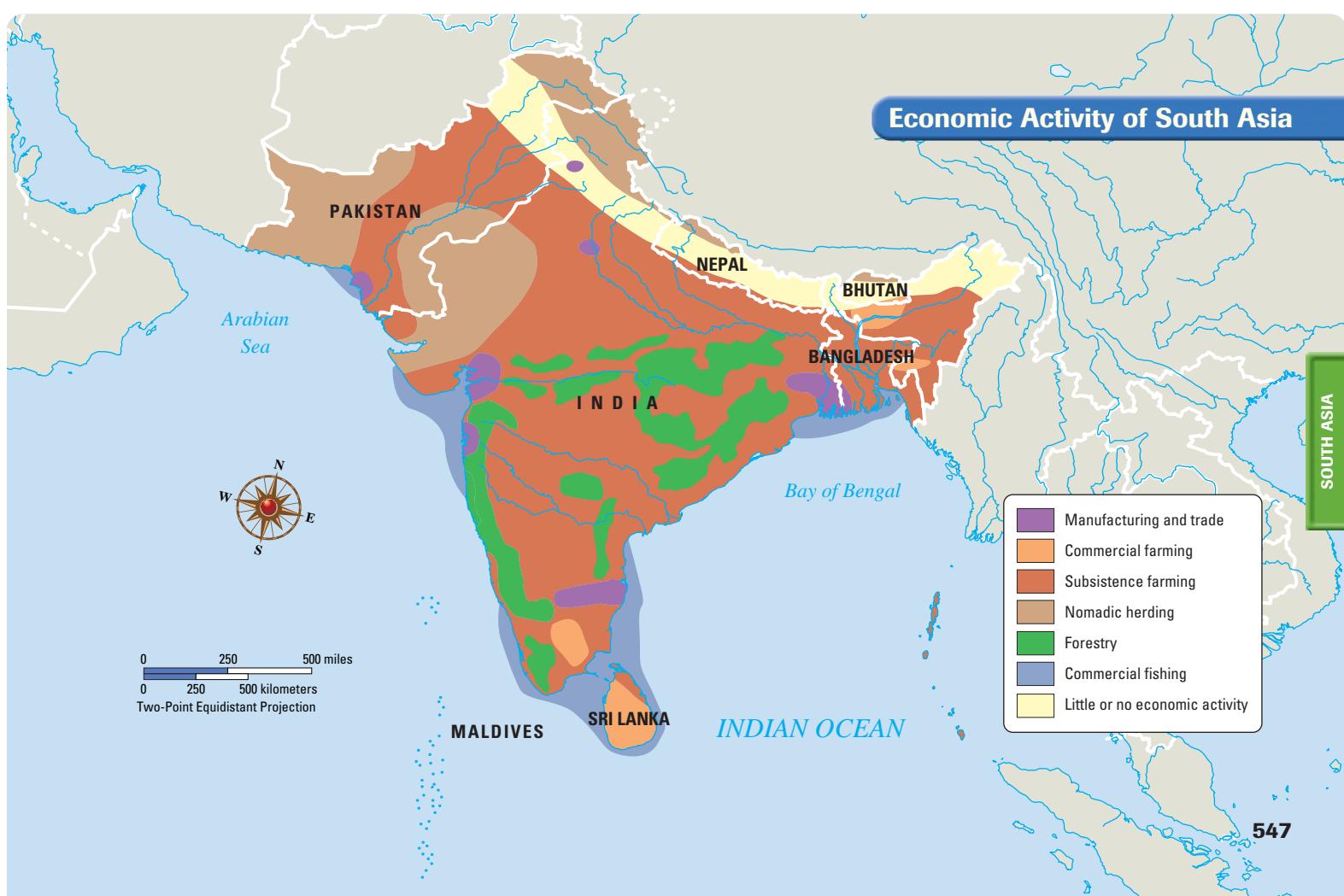


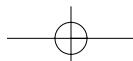


Population Density of South Asia



Economic Activity of South Asia





Unit ATLAS

Regional Data File

Study the information on the countries of South Asia. In your notebook, jot down the answers to these questions.

Making Comparisons

- Which two South Asian countries have the fewest people? Are they the smallest in area? Locate them on the map.
- Which South Asian country has the most people? Is it the largest in area? Locate it on the map.
- Which nation do you think is the poorest? Which factors did you consider in making your choice?

Sources:

*Europa World Year Book 2000
Human Development Report 2000,
United Nations
International Data Base, 2000, U.S.
Census Bureau online
Merriam-Webster's Geographical
Dictionary, 1997
Statesman's Yearbook 2001
2000 World Population Data Sheet,
Population Reference Bureau
online
UNESCO World Education Report
2000
WHO Estimates of Health Personnel,
World Health Organization online
World Almanac and Book of Facts
2001
World Factbook 2000, CIA online
N/A = not available*

Notes:

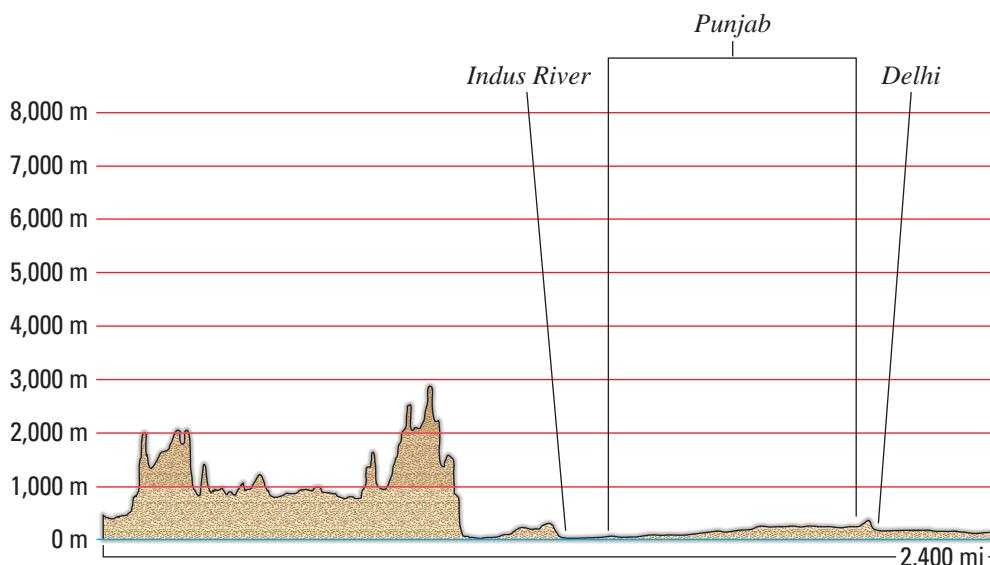
- ^a A comparison of the prices of the same items in different countries is used to figure these data.
- ^b Includes land and water, when figures are available.
- ^c Due to census disagreements, the population has been reported as high as 2 million.

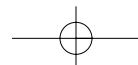
For updated statistics on
South Asia . . .



| Country Flag | Country/ Capital | Population (2000 estimate) | Life Expectancy (years) (2000 estimate) | Birthrate (per 1,000 pop.) (2000) | Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births) (2000) |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Bangladesh Dhaka | 128,133,000 | 59 | 27 | 82.2 |
| | Bhutan Thimphu | 877,000 ^c | 66 | 40 | 70.7 |
| | India New Delhi | 1,002,142,000 | 61 | 27 | 72.0 |
| | Maldives Male | 286,000 | 71 | 35 | 27.0 |
| | Nepal Kathmandu | 23,930,000 | 57 | 36 | 78.5 |
| | Pakistan Islamabad | 150,648,000 | 58 | 39 | 91.0 |
| | Sri Lanka Colombo | 19,169,000 | 72 | 18 | 17.3 |
| | United States Washington, D.C. | 281,422,000 | 77 | 15 | 7.0 |

Profile of South Asia





| Doctors (per 100,000 pop.) (1992–1999) | GDP ^a (billions \$US) (1999 estimate) | Import/Export ^a (billions \$US) (1998–1999) | Literacy Rate (percentage) (1998) | Televisions (per 1,000 pop.) (1996–1998) | Passenger Cars (per 1,000 pop.) (1996–1999) | Total Area ^b (square miles) | |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| 20 | 187 | 8.01 / 5.1 | 40 | 7 | 1 | 55,126 |  |
| 16 | 2.1 | 0.122 / 0.111 | 42 (1995) | 19 | 1 | 16,000 |  |
| 48 | 1,805 | 50.2 / 36.3 | 56 | 69 | 4 | 1,195,063 |  |
| 40 | 0.54 | 0.312 / 0.098 | 96 | 39 | 3 | 115 |  |
| 4 | 27.4 | 1.2 / 0.485 | 39 | 4 | N/A | 54,362 |  |
| 57 | 282 | 9.8 / 8.4 | 44 | 88 | 8 | 310,403 |  |
| 37 | 50.5 | 5.3 / 4.7 | 91 | 92 | 12 | 25,332 |  |
| 251 | 9,255 | 820.8 / 663.0 | 97 | 847 | 489 | 3,787,319 |  |

